

been in spirit, I should not venture to distinguish the Barbadian form until further specimens are received for comparison.

3. *LOXIGILLA NOCTIS* (Linn.).

Also found in Martinique and S. Lucia.

4. *PHONIPARA BICOLOR* (Linn.).

This is the "Parson Sparrow" of Barbadoes. I cannot now distinguish the forms of the various islands, Venezuela, and Columbia, and unite them all (including *P. omissa*, Jard.) under this name. *P. marchii*, Baird, Pr. Ac. Phil. 1863, p. 297, of Jamaica and St. Croix is perhaps distinct.

5. *QUISCALUS FORTIROSTRIS*, Lawr. Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. 1868, p. 360.

My single specimen is apparently a female of the species recently described by Mr. Lawrence.

I have lately come to the conclusion that the species of this genus from S. Lucia and Martinique, which in my paper on the birds of the former island (P. Z. S. 1871, p. 271) I referred to the continental *Q. lugubris*, must stand as distinct, having a longer and more incurved bill, and a brown female, whereas in *Q. lugubris* the sexes are similar in plumage. In order to avoid giving it a fresh name I call it *Q. inflexirostris*, Sw., though the bill certainly does not quite agree with Swainson's figure (An. in Menag. p. 300).

6. *ELAINEA MARTINICA* (Linn.); Scl. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 271.

7. *EULAMPIS HOLOSERICUS* (Linn.).

8. *ORTHORHYNCHUS CRISTATUS* (Linn.).

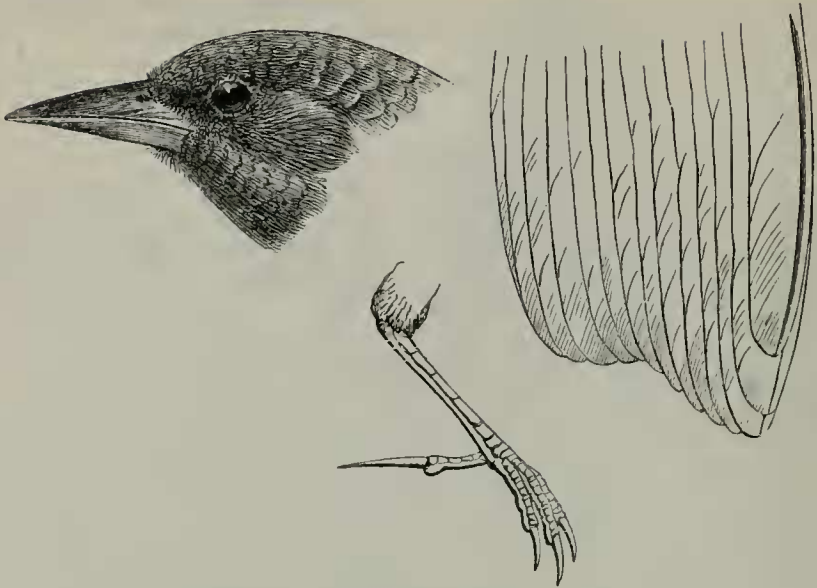
9. *CHAMÆPELIA PASSERINA* (Linn.).

3. On *Centropsar*, an apparently new Form of the Family *Icteridæ*. By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary to the Society.

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(Plate XXVI.)

In a large collection of bird-skins which has lately passed through the hands of Mr. Edward Bartlett, and of which he has kindly submitted a selection to my examination, I find a single example of a form that is quite new to me, as also to other ornithologists to whom I have shown it. Judging by the beak and wings, it would appear to belong to the family Icteridæ, or Starlings of the New World; but its feet are slender, and have a straight elongated hind claw, and the rectrices are stiffened, so that it cannot be referred to any known genus of that family. I therefore propose to introduce it to science under the new generic title *Centropsar* (κέντρον, *calcar*, et ψάρ, *sturnus*), with the following characters.



Head, wing, and foot of *Centropsar mirus*.

*CENTROPSAR*, genus nov. ex familia Icteridarum.

*Rostrum tenuiusculum, elongutum, subulatum, dente nullo, omnino icterinum. Alæ breviusculæ, rotundatæ; remigibus primariis decem, horum tertio quarto et quinto longissimis, primo secundarios æquante. Pedes parvæ, debiles, acrotarsiis obsolete divis, ungue postico elongato, recto, acuto. Cauda vix rotundata, e rectricibus duodecim rigidis et ad apices attritis composita.*

The single known species of this anomalous genus will stand as follows:—

*CENTROPSAR MIRUS*, sp. nov. (Plate XXVI.)

*Supra cinereus, subtus cineraceo-albus: capite toto cum collo medialiter in pectus extenso, caudæ tectricibus superioribus et inferioribus et cauda ipsa nigris: alis fusco-nigris; remigibus fusco anguste, secundariis et tectricibus albido latius limbatis; rostro obscure corneo, mandibula utrinque ad basin plumbea: long. tota 7·5, alæ 3·3, caudæ 3·1.*

*Hab.* Mexico occidentalis.

*Mus.* P. L. S.

The collection which contained this singular bird is said to have been formed in Western Mexico and Australia. If, as I believe, *Centropsar* is an Icterine form, the specimen must have been obtained somewhere in the former country. Other scarce Mexican species in the same collection were *Catharus mexicanus*, *Centurus hypopolius*, *Trogon mexicanus*, and *Panyptila melanoleuca*.